



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Yong C. Kim, et al.

Serial No.: 10/613,199

Filed: July 03, 2003

For: ADJUSTABLE SNAP ACTION
SWITCH

Group Art Unit: 2832

Examiner: Marina Fishman

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER 37 CFR 41.37 (c)(1)(v)

Hon. Commissioner for Patents

May 11, 2007

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Los Angeles, CA 90024

This "Summary Of Claimed Subject Matter" is submitted in response to the Order of the Board Of Patent Appeals that was mailed on April 30, 2007.

Independent claims 1, 4 and 9 are the only independent claims in the appeal. The following is a summary of each of the independent claims.

1. Claim 1

Claim 1 describes a snap action switch of the type shown in Applicant's Fig. 5 which includes upper and lower nonsnap contacts (42, 44) and a middle contact (40) between them. The middle contact lies on a tripping leg (64 in Fig. 3) of a snap action actuator (50) that has an actuation location (52 in Fig. 5). The actuator (50) snaps the middle contact down when the actuation location (52) moves up (to 112, Fig. 7) (page 6, lines 24-26). The actuator (50) snaps the middle contact up when the actuation location moves down beyond a first height (110 in Fig. 7). Claim 1 describes "means for varying the height of one of said

nonsnap contacts, to thereby vary one of said snap heights at which said middle contact snaps." Fig. 5 shows a screw (136) that presses down a beam (130) on which the upper contact (42) is located. Slight changes in the height of the upper contact (42) determines the height of which the middle contact (40) will snap down (pages 3, lines 2-4). The screw (136, Fig. 5) presses down the outer end of a cantilevered beam (130) and allow fine adjustment to lower the height of the upper contact (42) which is mounted on the middle of the beam.

Such means for varying the height of a nonsnap contact (e.g. screw 136, Fig. 5) allows an engineer who finds that a selected one of the original snap heights was not quite right, to adjust the height of a corresponding nonsnap contact (42) and thereby cause a fine adjustment to the selected original snap height.

2. Claim 4

Claim 4 is similar to claim 1 in describing a snap action switch with upper and lower unsnap contacts (e.g. 42, 44 in applicant's Fig. 7), and with a middle contact (40) that snaps up and down. Claim 4 describes means for adjusting the position of the contact (42) at higher and lower positions relative to the lower contact (44). The screw (136, Fig. 5) allows easy fine adjustment.

3. Claim 9

Claim 9 describes a method for use with a snap action switch arrangement that includes a trigger leg (64 in Fig. 4) having a middle snap contact (40). As shown in applicant's Fig. 7, the middle contact can snap from a down position (40) to an up position (40A) when an actuator location (104) is moved down below a first snap height (110). Also, the middle contact snaps down again when the

actuation location rises beyond a second snap height (112). The method is to adjust the height (e.g. from 42 to 42A) of the upper contact (e.g. by turning a screw 136, Fig. 5), to thereby adjust the second snap height (112).

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Rosen", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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Applicant's Name: Yong C. Kim, et al.

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Cover Letter to PTO w/ certificate of mailing
3 copies of Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Date Sent: May 15, 2007

By: LDR

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT